Catawba Journal.

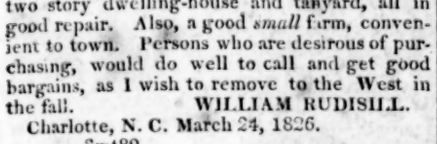
VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1826. [NO. 82.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good *small* farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.
3mt89

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

PALLIFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Grand Military Lottery OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the 17th of May, 1826,

And finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	2,000	-	2,000
2	-	1,500	-	3,000
1	-	1,310	-	1,310
6	-	600	-	3,600
12	-	100	-	1,200
156	-	20	-	3,120
780	-	6	-	4,680
7,800	-	3	-	23,400
8,760 Prizes.		24,360 Tickets.		$54,810
15,600 Blanks.				

To determine the prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $10,000.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d, $2,500. The 2d, 1st and 3d, to $2,000. The 2d, 3d and 1st, to $1,500. The 3d, 1st and 2d, to $1,500. The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,310.

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $600.

All others, with any three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 12) will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to $20.

All others (being 780) with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $6.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $3.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $10 20, nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages $30—Shares in proportion.

Whole Tickets $3 | *Quarters* 75
Halves $1,50

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery received at the Office of the *Catawba Journal*, and promptly attended to.

BOARD.

THE subscriber is prepared to take six or eight young ladies, as boarders.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

April 19, 1826. 3t82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 79tf

State of North-Carolina,

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart *vs.* The heirs at law of William Stewart, deceased. } Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

3m91—price adv. $4.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

DESULTORY.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette.

Discoveries in Africa.—His Majesty's ship Brazen, Capt. Willes, sailed on Thursday last, for the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Captains Clapperton and Pearce, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who came out in the Brazen, went down in her, and will be landed at such part of the coast as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be to reach Soccatoo, where Capt. Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior with Major Denham. We had much conversation with him, and were much gratified with his statements. They confirm (what we are sure will be more apparent the more we become acquainted with the country) that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization; that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave-trade—the contamination of the coast—the more he is raised in the scale of humanity: the more intelligent, honest, and industrious does he become. We understand that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relations with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Belle, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Soccatoo and the coast; whilst others will visit the Niger, trace its course, and follow it to the sea; with other exertions for the benefit of science, and the extension of knowledge.

We were favored with a view of a map, containing the late discoveries of Major Denham and Captain Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain that the Niger, or Joliba, passing within a short distance of Soccatoo, flows into the Bight of Benin, and, we have no doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round it. If so, what an important opening is made into the interior of Africa! With the exception of the rapids of Yaouree, a steam vessel may traverse this immense contient from the Bight of Benin to the Foulah country—a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Captain Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior, especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We are also struck with the circumstance, that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Soccatoo, is brought from the west and south west, —a strong corroboration, of what is always stated by our travelling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or interior Africa are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success; but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest in the Bights will be too powerful for them. It is the policy of that Government to keep every thing connected with its colonial establishments a profound secret. The world knows nothing of them. To this national jealousy is to be added, in the present case, the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and especially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they must know it; and if so, we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept.

Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, recently stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that America now manufactures as much as England did 26 years ago, and that France is only 13 years behind England.

The Great Unknown—STILL *Unkown.*

The editors of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal have seen a letter just received by a gentleman of that city from Edinburgh, which states that Sir *Walter Scott* in making his claim against the house of Constable & Company, which had failed, acknowledged himself to be the proprietor *only* and not the *author* of the Waverly Novels. The acknowledgment of proprietorship was sufficient to establish his claim against the estate of the firm. *Balt. Patriot.*

We understand that Miss Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the fortunate holder of the 15,000 prize in the last Literature Lottery, class No. 2, drawn on the 5th inst. in New York.—*Noah's Advocate.*

Laws.—One hundred and thirty laws have been passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Of these, 41 are of a *private*, and 89 of a *public* nature. There are 27 acts incorporating companies for the various purposes of internal improvement and education.

An Ancient Schoolmaster.—A correspondent informs us that a man now resides in North Brookfield, who has taught school so long, that some of his present scholars are the grand-children of some of his former ones.—*Mass. Spy.*

Mr. RANDOLPH.—The Roanoke Orator has lost none of his peculiar characteristics by his late *affair* with Mr Clay. He makes three or four speeches each week, and the last, so far as we have seen of them, breathe the usual high spirit, cutting all that comes in his way, making his tongue as dreadful an implement as the scalping knife and tomahawk of his boasted Indian ancestors. In a speech on the 17th, in which there is rather more method than usual, he gave Mr. Holmes, of Maine, such a complete setting down as every one acquainted with his political character would have rejoiced at had it occurred any where but in a dignified, deliberative body, as the Senate *ought to be.* Mr. Holmes having, while Mr. R. was absent, expressed his satisfaction that the motion to restore the appointment of committees to the Senate had proceeded from an intimate personal friend of the Vice-President, Mr. R. found the remark in the Intelligencer next morning, and rose to contradict it. He said Mr. H. never had any authority from him to make such a statement; that it was not true; that, however much he might desire the friendship of the Vice-President, that relation had never subsisted between that gentleman and himself.

Mr. Holmes denied the correctness of the newspaper report—said Mr. R. was in his seat when he used the expression referred to in the Intelligencer; which Mr. R. flatly denied. Mr. H. "recollected what he said, which was, that he was pleased that the proposition came from the quarter that it did, for he had understood and believed it was from the personal friend of the Vice-President."—Mr. Randolph replied:

"If the gentleman disavows the words, I have nothing more to say. If he denies the words, there is an end of it. And, sir, while the gentleman was speaking I *was* absent—I went out while the gentleman was speaking. Let me observe, that I certainly must understand the evidence of my own senses, and what I heard or did not hear, as well as the gentleman from Maine could do for me. This is a further specimen of the gentleman's care of others who do not aspire to his good offices. I did say before, that what I said was offered in no offensive spirit to the gentleman from Maine. I shall not say that again. If once I make an overture of that kind, and it is repelled, I shall not renew it. I go further, sir: I suffer no man to play fast and loose with me. If the gentleman had disavowed his words, that was another affair; but, if that gentleman once plays loose with me, he shall never play fast again with me, that I can assure him. The gentleman's expression of "understanding" and "believing," and all that, has, at this time of day, a very awkward sound in my ear. There is more of caution and circumlocution than comports with that gentleman, in matters of assertion, who talks of "understanding" and "believing that one man stands in such a relation to another. I say, unhesitatingly, that I shall trust the notes of the note-taker in a question of that sort, sooner than the *memory* of the gentleman from Maine. It is a liberty which the gentleman from Maine never had any right to claim, by any sort of relation subsisting between us. I wish it to be so distinctly understood. Why did not some of my bosom friends undertake to make friendships and enmities for me? They know me better. I have one favor to ask of the gentleman from Maine—that, in pursuing the line of his duty here, he will permit me to pursue the line of mine, without impinging upon my course —for there is not a member in this body whom I have less disposition to touch, in any way, than the gentleman from Maine."

To this bitter and contemptuous language the honorable Mr. Holmes said not a word. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Mr. Editor.—A friend of mine, a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, speaking, a day or two since, of the recent conduct of some of the gentlemen from this State, at Washington, said it reminded him of the youthful pranks which we daily see exhibited in the streets—four or five boys are running with might and main to get a ride behind a coach; while contending for the goal, a tolerable degree of fair play characterizes the pursuit—but, when one of the number, more active than the rest, attains the desired object, and is mounted upon the enviable seat, all the *disappointed ones*, jealous of his good fortune, and in despair themselves of attaining it, cry out, "*cut behind!*" "*cut behind!*" *Charlesion Courier.*

The Bridgeport, Conn. Courier gives the following as "something new."—A log was brought to the saw-mill of Captain Jas. Johnson, in Weston, a few days since; after sawing off the butt, they discovered that they had sawed in two a *whole pack of Cards*; ninety grains were counted from the cards to the out side of the log; they must therefore have been deposited there ninety years since; they were perfectly sound, and but a very little soiled and would have been as good as new had they not been cut in two by the saw. The log was perfectly sound all around the cards. We are authorised to say that the above can be substantiated by numbers of respectable persons living in that neighborhood.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.—On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Senate then proceeded to consider the motion submitted by him to rescind the two rules of the Senate which place the power of appointing the Committees, and the supervision of the Journal, with the Presiding Officer.

A debate of two hours duration took place on this motion, in which Mr. Randolph spoke repeatedly in support of the expediency and constitutional necessity of the proposed change in the Rules—or rather their restoration to what they had been—and, in explanation of his views in regard to parliamentary forms—of the rights and duties of presiding officers and members of legislative bodies—especially of those of the Senate of the United States—and contending, among other positions, that it is not the duty, nor the right of the President of the Senate to call a member to order until the call be made by a member, and an appeal be made to the chair, &c.

Messrs. Johnson, of Ken., Holmes, Mills, Van Buren, Eaton and Hayne, entered, also, into the debate, chiefly in explanation of the considerations that had led the Senate to make the existing change in its rules; their experience of the effects of the change, and their views of its propriety, or impropriety—the comparative merits of the two modes of appoining Committees, &c. &c. [As the debate at large cannont be immediately published—it is proper to state here, that all the gentlemen who favored the present motion, as well as the one who opposed it, disclaimed the remotest intention to impute to the Vice President an improper exercise of the duties devolved on him by the rules; the change was supported on the score of its abstract propriety; and, that the conduct of the Chair might not be impugned by the procedure, Mr. Holmes took occasion to express his satisfaction that the motion had proceeded from an intimate personal friend of the Vice President, which itself would contradict the presumption that any conduct of that officer had induced the proposition.]

The resolutions having been agreed to—

The Vice-President rose and said, he trusted that the Senate would indulge him in making a few observations before he resumed his seat, as the debate on the subject just decided had relation necessarily to the duties of the Chair.

No one, more than myself, said the Vice-President, can be more deeply impressed with the great truth, that the preservation of rights depends, mainly, on *their exercise.* That nation deserved to conquer the world, which called its army *exercitus*; and so will the nation deserve that its liberty shall be immortal, which lays the foundation of its system of Government on the great principles, that no power ought to be delegated which can be fairly exercised by the constituent body, and that none ought ever to be delegated but to responsible agents. These have been my maxims through the whole of my political life, and I should be inconsistent with myself, if I did not give my entire assent to the principles on which the rules in question have been rescinded. I trust, said he, that it never will be the ambition of him, whose lot it is now to occupy this Chair, to enlarge its powers. My ambition, I hope, pursues a different direction—not to enlarge powers, but to discharge, with industry, fidelity and firmness, the duties which may be imposed on me. Thus feeling, I shall witness, with pleasure, the resumption of all the powers which can be properly exercised by the Senate, as they will be then placed, where alone they can be with perfect safety.

From the direction which the debate, in some degree, took, as well as from what has been said without these walls, it becomes, on this occasion, proper that I should state, for the information of this body, the construction that the Chair has put on the 6th and 7th rules of the Senate. They are in the following words:

"When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down, until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate."

"If the member be called to order, for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down, in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter."

The Chair, said the Vice-President, has bestowed its most deliberate and anxious attention, by night and by day, on the question of the extent of its powers, under a correct construction of these rules and has settled in the conviction, that the right *to call to order*, on questions touching the *latitude* or *freedom* of debate,

belongs exclusively to the members of this body, and not to the Chair. The power of the presiding officer, on these great points, is an appellate power only; and, consequently, the duties of the Chair commence when a Senator is called to order by a Senator. Whenever such a call shall be made, the Chair will not be found unprepared to discharge its only functions in such a case—that of deciding on the point of order submitted.—What the opinion of the presiding officer is, in relation to the freedom of debate, in this body, it will be time to declare, when a question may be presented; but, such as it is, it will be firmly, and, I trust I may add, fearlessly maintained. But, I rejoice that the rules of the Senate, on a point so important, gave to the Chair no original power, and that it can exercise no controul till called on by the Senate itself. It was right in itself, he said, in strict conformity to the principles which had guided the Senate in the vote just taken—that so high a power should be placed only in the custody of the body. The Vice-President said he prided himself on his connection with the Senate; but it was impossible that he should forget, that that connection was created by the operation of the Constitution. In discharging his duty in this seat, it would be unpardonable in him not to recollect, that he was placed in the Chair, not by the voice of the Senate, but by that of the people; and that to them, and not to this body, he was ultimately responsible. Standing in the relation he did to the Senate, he had laid it down as an invariable rule, to assume no power in the least degree doubtful; and to confine himself to a just but firm exercise of the powers clearly delegated. In conclusion, he tendered to the Senate his sincere acknowledgments, that, in rescinding the rule, such delicate regard had been paid to his feelings in the debate. Ample justice had been done to the industry and fidelity with which he had honestly attempted to discharge his arduous duties. Deeming himself called on by the debate that had taken place, to say thus much, in explanation, he begged the indulgence of the Senate for having done so; and resumed his seat.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Barton was adopted, Mr. B. accompanying it with some appropriate explanatory remarks. A number of bills were passed to a third reading—for the relief of Wm. P. Gould; for the relief of Otway Burns; for the erection of a Custom-House at Newport, R. I. for the exemption of the Columbian College from militia duty; and for the appropriation of $6000 for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahouchie to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama. The adoption of the new rule proposed by Mr. Benton, it thus appears, has a very salutary operation, by enabling the Senate to proceed in the sonsideration of private bills until 1 o'clock, reserving the subsequent part of the day for the discussion of important subjects. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; and Mr. Harper, Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Chandler, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Lloyd against it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. M'Lean's amendment was negatived. In the House, however, the question was again taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House adjourned, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

APRIL 22.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion made by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, on the preceding day, to lay the resolution and amendments on the subject of the mission to Panama on the table, was negatived. The question was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of 143 to 54.

The House then, on motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill making appropriation for the Mission. A proposition was made to amend the bill, by Mr. Saunders, of N. C. by reducing the sum allowed for the outfit of Mr. Anderson, from $9,000 to 4,500, but it was not sustained.—Mr. M'Duffie, then moved to strike out the enacting words, and spoke at some length on the subject, but after some explanations and rejoinders, the motion was negatived, (the ayes and noes being called,) by a vote of 133 to 61. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

APRIL 24—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama mission was received, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred.—A bill was reported by Mr. Harrison, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William M'Intosh.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, which was published in our Journal a few days ago, to that Committee, with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to *reverse* the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling amongst the Southern members on the subject.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that, in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission of Panama, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. M'Duffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to $4,500, (instead of $9,000,) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. Lecompte, M'Duffie, and Houston.

APRIL 25.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson gave rise to a good deal of debate, and when it was disposed of, the resolution of Mr. Branch was taken up; Mr. Mills spoke against it and Mr. Macon in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs. The Judiciary bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, was reported by Mr. Webster, with the unanimous opinion of the Committe on the Judiciary, that the amendments of the Senate should be disagreed to. The bill and amendments were ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The bill for the relief of sundry officers of the revolutionary army was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; when Mr. Hemphill spoke at some length, and was followed by several other gentleman. Mr. Reed, of Mass. then offered an amendment, and the Committee rose. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

What has Congress done?—Is there no jealous partizan of our general legislature who will answer this question for us? Congress will break up next month, and we should like to know what is the sum total of the real practical benefit which has resulted from their several months toil. The answer will not require much space; and if any ingenious person will contrive to winnow the "two grains of wheat" out of the "bushel of chaff," we may spare him a corner in which to exhibit them to the country.—*N. Y. Advo.*

We may, at length, congratulate our readers on the termination of the discussion on the mission to Panama. It will be seen by reference to the vote on Thursday, that many of those members who hold the highest opinions of the purity & ability of the present administration, voted for the amendment of Mr. M'Lane because they regarded it as in no degree in hostility with the views of the President, but rather in accordance with the sentiments contained in his message. Owing to the prevalence of this opinion, the vote in favor of the amendment of Mr. M'Lane, was greater than it would otherwise have been. Yesterday, however, the more zealous friends of the mission, considering the amendment of Mr. M'Lane as an innovation on the constitutional rights of the Executive, united to reject the resolution and amendment; and the consequence was that the resolution as amended was negatived by a great majority.

Nat. Journal.

Roads and Canals.—The committee of Roads and Canals of the House of Representatives of the United States, made a report a short time since on the expediency of adopting "a system for the permanent preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," which has not yet been acted on. They have reported a bill to erect turnpikes and gates, and to collect tolls sufficient to keep the road in repair. It also provides for the appropriation of a sum of money, as recommended by General Macomb, the Chief Engineer, to put the road in a state of complete and perfect repair, prior to the erection of the gates, and before tolls for that purpose can, or ought to be, collected.

They are very positive on the long-debated question as to the power of the General Government in relation to *internal improvements*. They hold the following clear and decisive language, which all will read with great interest.

Freeman's Jour.

"In the opinion of the Committee, neither the *policy* nor the *power* of the government to adopt this measure, can admit of any reasonable doubt. The power to construct the road, which has been asserted and exercised, carries with it, as a necessary incident, the right to preserve it. Without this right, the power to construct roads would be nugatory and ineffectual, and would betray the government into an idle and wasteful expenditure of the public money. The right to *ereate* and the right to *preserve* must stand or fall together. The Legislatures of the States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, through which the Cumberland Road passes, have severally passed laws, *expressly* granting to the General Government all the powers, rights and privileges, necessary for the construction and preservation of this road—These laws are referred to as silencing all objection on the part of those states, if an objection could be supposed to exist with those to whom the proposed measure brings nothing but benefits and blessings in its train. That the expenditure of the national funds within the States, for their benefit and improvement, increasing their wealth and power at the expense of the general government, *amounts to a violation of state rights, and a usurpation of power*, on the part of the Federal Government, is a doctrine wholly unintelligible to the committee."

The present is the age of long speeches. It is stated in the Congressional Proceedings of last week, that when the resolution submitted by Mr. Branch, of this State, concerning Executive power, came up for discussion, in the Senate, Mr. Randolph spoke from one to seven o'clock, just *six hours!* Now, this prolixity is unpardonable, even in Mr. Randolph. Were it excusable in any member, it would be so in him, for whatever emanates from *John Randolph* is eagerly read by every body, and not to know that he delivered such a speech on such an occasion, would be to "argue one's self unknown." In the case alluded to, upon the supposition that he spoke as much in every fifteen minutes as would fill a column of the National Intelligencer, his entire speech when reported, will fill twenty-four columns of that mammoth print—just as many columns as the paper contains.

The extent to which these Congressional harangues are carried now-a-days, is not only an evil which calls for a remedy, but it is an evidence of decay of the true principles of Oratory, in our public councils. Speaking to the *purpose*, and to the *purpose* only, is now, almost entirely, out of the notion of eloquence. Members, instead of informing themselves on the merits of a question, are pleased with premeditated witticisms, convinced by subtle fallacies, and suffer themselves to be led away by the force of invectives, rather than the weight of argument. It would not be easy to quote an instance of a long speech having ever produced any thing beyond a momentary effect, whereas to a few striking and laconic sentences, easy to be remembered and repeated, it is known that we may ascribe some of the most important events in the history of nations. Perhaps the French Revolution, for instance, was accelerated by the farewell speech of an American General, made to a French party, immediately before their return to Europe:—"Frenchmen, we thank you for your gallant assistance—you have served a seven years' apprenticeship to the cause of Liberty—*Go home and set up for yourselves!*"

Releigh Rsgister.

It is a fact, worthy of record, says the New York Gazette, that the disease called the *Influenza*, which was felt in every part of the United States during the last winter, has extended its effects to the Island of Cuba. Captain Mansheim, of the brig Native, which arrived at New York on Friday from Havana, informs that when he sailed, there were supposed to be at least *forty thousand* persons sick with this complaint. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those in this part of the country.

Items of Intelligence.

HAMILTON, OHIO, APRIL 6.

Awful Visitation!—Never before has it become our painful duty to record so distressing a circumstance as that which occurred yesterday—a circumstance which has caused a general gloom to pervade our town, and has caused feelings that will not soon be erased from the minds of our citizens.—Between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M. during a severe thunder storm, the chimney of Mr. James Boal, was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid descending, caused the instantaneous death of no less than four individuals; thus in a moment bereaving Mr. Boal of an affectionate wife, and two lovely children, one about 5, and the other about 3 years of age; and a widowed mother (Mrs. Perrine) of a daughter, in the bloom of life. Four others were in the room at the time, three of Mr. Boal's children, and a danghter of Mrs. M'Carron, who providentially escaped with but slight injury.

The scene that presented itself a short time after the fatal event, defies description: Four lifeless bodies in different parts of the house—the consternation and sorrow depicted on every countenance—the bustle caused by indefatigable exertions of the physicians and other citizens, to effect a resuscitation—together with the bursts of grief from those bereft of their greatest earthly treasure, their ralatives and friends, produced indescribable sensations; we leave to the imaginations of our readers to picture to themselves a scene at once so awful and distressing.

Advertiser.

Robbery.—On Sunday morning the store of Mr. Hansell, Watchmaker, in Market street, near Seventh, Philadelphia, was stripped of its contents—watches, jewelry and silver spoons, to the value of between four and five thousand dollars. The robbers broke through *five* locks; one of the watchmen heard them at work. He did not interrupt them, supposing the noise to be made by the family. Mr. Hansell is a useful and repectable man, and this robbery elicits the sympathy of his numerous friends. Large rewards are offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Freeman's Jour.

On Saturday last, a man named *Silas D. Reed* was lodged in our Jail, charged with having committed forgery upon the United States' War Office. Measures have been in operation some weeks for his apprehension, and it is to the vigilance of the United States' Attorney, for the District of North Carolina, that these measures have proved successful. He was arrested in Charleston, and the expedient used for his detection deserves notice. A letter was addressed to him through the medium of the Post Office, and an Officer kept in waiting for several days, to seize him when he applied for it. He was brought to this place, from Charleston, in the Stage, under guard.

Raleigh Register.

A Man of a Family.—A man was brought to the Polic Office yesterday, to give bail for a friend for some trifling matter. On being asked the ordinary question by the magistrate. "Are you a man of a family?" he replied—"I guess you'd think so if you'd go home with me. I am living with my second wife, and have *nineteen children!*"

N. Y. Com.

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—It is stated that Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, have been appointed to conduct Mr. Jefferson's Lottery. The tickets will be ready in a short time, and the particulars of the plan made known.—11480 chances are fixed at $10 each.

Short Passage—The Packet ship William Thompson, Captain Bowne, of New-York, the last voyage was absent only *sixty-five* days. He had a passage of only 17 days out, the passengers being only seventeen days from the time they left the City Hotel, in New York, until they were snugly at supper in the King's Arms in Liverpool. Captain B. came back in twenty-five days, having been only *forty-two* days at sea on the voyage both ways.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Kidnapping.—This most abominable trade of all trades, has much revived of late. Money is scarce, and soulsellers desire to make the best out of their bargain with "Auld Cloutie," that they can. The stealing of children is frequent.—We have accounts of numerous cases; and generally, the trade in *human blood* is lively. There is a gathering of fuel for 'the day of wrath.'—*It will come.*

Niles' Register.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel.

An incident recently occurred in this village, which deserves to be noticed as evincing a remarkable degree of presence of mind, exerted in saving the life of a fellow being. It seems that a boy had been paddling about on a raft in the water, which, in consequence of the freshet, has for a few days past overflowed the banks of the river. Venturing a little too far, however, he got into the stream, was swept rapidly down the current towards the bridge. His danger was perceived by *Eber Hamilton*, a man whose coolness and courage in such emergencies has been frequently displayed: at a single glance he took the direction in which the boy would make his appearance after he passed under the bridge—ran to the opposite side, burst off the clap boards with his foot—stretched himself over, and finding he would be unable to reach sufficiently low to rescue the person in danger, seized another boy, and suspending him over the water at his arms length, held him in that position until the one in the water had emerged from under the bridge, had been caught in the arms of the one suspended, when Hamilton drew them both out together. When it is considered that this calculation was the work of a single moment, and that too, one of considerable excitement, it strikes us as a singular instance of presence of mind, which merits mention and praise.

The oldest house in Salem.—We are informed by a friend, that a house is now standing in a lane near High st., at the head of the South River, known by the name of the *French House*, (so designated from having been a place of shelter for a number of unfortunate French emigrants many years ago,) which was built in the year 1645, and is consequently 131 years old! It was built by John Clayton, a native of England; was occupied as a *Custom House* 34 years, and then sold to Wm. B. Brown, of Beverly, who, on removing to Virginia, sold it to Major Fry, of Salem. Capt. William Fabens is the present owner of this house; he purchased it of Judith Stickney, daughter of Maj. Fry. It is now occupied as a wood-house.—The mantle-tree, taken down and viewed by the late Rev. Dr. Bently, (a few years since) was marked 1645, in large and handsome characters.

Essex Register.

It appears, from official documents, that there was exported, from the United States, during the last fiscal year, American Manufactured articles, to the value of *five millions seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars.* What a field is here for speculation! What was the increase of value put upon the goods thus exported by their manufacture? How many men, women and children, who would otherwise have been idle, were by these Manufactures kept employed? How much private comfort and happiness and public wealth have been obtained by these manufactures? &c. &c.—*Demo. Press.*

Auction Sales.—The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has recently decided that in a sale of property at vendue, the seller could not legally employ a person to bid *for him*, unless it were made known in the conditions of sale. The fact not being stated in the conditions of sale, such a measure would be *a gross fraud.* This is a decision of no small importance; and worthy of being known here, as well as in Great Britain. We believe such sales are frequently made; and the principle which would govern the English courts, would very probably be adopted by ours, if the question were brought before them.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The Creek Treaty.—The new Treaty of cession and purchase, made in this city with the deputies of the Creek nation of Indians, in January last, and submitted to the Senate by the President on the 31st of that month, was ratified and confirmed by the Senate on Friday last, together with the supplemental article subsequently agreed to.

We have reason to believe that the efforts of the Executive, and especially of that officer of it, (the SECRETARY OF WAR,) to whose province the management of the affair particularly belonged, were never directed with more zeal and assiduity to any object, than to the satisfactory adjustment of the embarassing difficulties which grew out of the former treaty. These efforts produced the Treaty of January, by which about nine-tenths of the territory in question, was obtained for Georgia. To the further concession obtained by the supplemental article, the friends of peace and harmony—the country at large—are indebted, it is said, to the exertions and influence over the Indian delegates, of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.

The following is the vote on the advice and consent of the Senate to the Treaty:

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Harper, Harrison. Hendricks, Johnson, Ky. Kane, Lloyd, Markes, Mills, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Willey—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Berrien, Cobb, Hayne, King, Macon, White, Williams—7.

Nat. Intel.

Mr. Wirt, lately appointed Professor of law in the University of Virginia, has notified the Rector and Visiters that he declines accepting the appointment. Mr. Lomax, a distinguished member of the Fredericksburg bar, has since been invited to fill the vacant chair, and it is understood that he will accept the invitation. The high rank which this gentleman holds as a scholar and a jurist, warrants the expectation that he will discharge the duties of this important Professorship, with much ability, and with advantage to those who may attend his lectures.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1826.

The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, passed the House of Representatives on the 22d ult. by a majority of *seventy-four*— the vote being 134 to 60. Only one member from this state voted in favor of the appropriation, Mr. Williams, of Surry; the rest were in opposition.

Foreign.—The king of Portugal died, of apoplexy, on the 10th of March; and the health of the king of England is said to be in a very precarious state, and his death was looked upon as an event not very remote. A letter from Liverpool of March 20th, states that no alteration can be noticed in the prices of cotton; but there had been a better demand generally, and the sales for the week previous amounted to 13,855 bags, 10,000 of which were taken by the trade.

Hail Storm in Missouri.—The St. Louis paper, of March 23d, mentions, that a hail storm passed over the town of Dardenne on Sunday, the 16th, which was very destructive; and that in a small lake or pond, upwards of *five hundred wild ducks* were killed by the hail, some of them having their necks cut entirely off! This looks a good deal like a Munchausen story; but we suppose they have sharper hail in Missouri than elsewhere.

A meeting was held in Boston on the 20th ult. to agree on measures to be adopted to raise a contribution, to render the remaining years of Mr. *Jefferson's* life "free from care and rich in blessings as possible." The meeting was numerously attended, and a committee appointed consisting of twenty-four, for Boston, and two for Charlestown, to raise funds, by voluntary subscriptions, for the object above mentioned.

We discover, from the names of several persons who attended the meeting, that it was composed of gentlemen belonging to both the old parties, republican and federal, and that the chairman of the meeting was a gentleman attached to the latter. This testimony of respect must be gratifying to Mr. Jefferson; and particularly so, as furnishing him a striking evidence of the strong hold he has on the affections of his countrymen, without regard to party distinctions.

The new treaty with the Creeks, by which Georgia acquires all their lands within her boundaries, has received the sanction of the Senate, with only *seven* dissenting votes. Both the senators from Georgia voted against the treaty; probably wishing to give their valorous governor an opportunity of putting his threats into execution, and of driving away the poor Indians, and the U. States' troops sent for their protection, with the legions of Georgia. But there was no necessity for voting against the treaty on this account; for Gov. Troup, if he be a man of his word, will take possession of the ceded country, *vi et armis*, in September next, the time fixed on in the annulled treaty; as the new treaty will not give him possession until the first of January, 1827. Time will determine, however, what Gov. Troup will do, or rather, what he *can* do.

We perceive that Mr. *Macon* also voted against the new treaty. But this is not to be wondered at; as it is not the custom of this gentleman, we believe, to vote for any measure which involves an appropriation of *money*.

Mr. Randolph.—This gentleman, it is stated, has "*kept the floor*," during the present session, *one hundred hours*, or about twenty sittings, allowing five hours as the average duration of a sitting. His speeches, therefore, have probably cost the United States not far from ten thousand dollars; and what good have they done, or who is the wiser or the better for them? And as the Vice-President has declared that he has no right to call a member to order, or to confine him to the subject in debate, the people have the goodly prospect before them of paying many such sums for John Randolph's tirades, invectives, and vulgar abuse of men better and wiser than himself,—men who have done much for their country, while he has done nothing.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Vice-President may yet be convinced, that he has not only a *right*, but that it is his *duty* to call a member to order, when he violates every parliamentary rule, insults the dignity of the Senate, and reflects discredit on our republican character, and our admirable system of government. If the President of the Senate has not the right to preserve order, and maintain the dignity of the Senate, his office might as well be abolished; or at any rate, he had better vacate his seat, which, under his construction of the duties devolving on the person who fills it, can be the post of honor to no one.

The editor of the *Fayetteville Observer* wishes us to make it known, that the piece copied from his paper into the Journal of the 18th ultimo, was not an editorial, but a communicated article; in order to "correct the impression it may make as to the sentiments" of the editor of the Observer. We cheerfully comply with his request, and in doing so, he will permit us to remark, that he need not be ashamed of any opinion founded on as correct and connected reasoning as is exhibited in the article referred to. He will find it difficult to break a link in it, or to escape from the conclusion to which it inevitably leads.

We will add, that the editor of the Observer, in supposing certain remarks of ours in the Journal of the same date, were intended to apply to him, is entirely at fault. They were written merely as an introduction to an article from the Charleston Courier, which immediately followed, and had no particular reference. If we "adopted an expression" of the editor, which would seem to give them a personal application, it was only accidental.—We are very far from thinking him deserving the epithet, which he censures us for using, and therefore we should not apply it to him; but at the same time, we do not consider his arguments so forcible and conclusive, as to leave one without excuse, who is not convinced by them. He who wishes to find fault, will want neither opportunities nor arguments to do so.

Calcutta papers to the 21st Dec. have been received. Hostilities were to be renewed between the British and Burmese.

The latest advices from the seat of war are to the 21st Nov. Letters of that date, from Prome, received at Calcutta, state that the enemy's force, amounting in strength to about 60,000 men, had descended from Meeady, and that their advanced posts were within range of our 18 pounders. We may therefore, says the Government Gazette, expect important intelligence by the next ship from Rangoon.

The Enterprise steam vessel had arrived safe at Calcutta from England. The time in which she performed her voyage is not mentioned; but the Bengal Hurkaru has no doubt, that Capt. Johnston, as he expects, will be able to perform the voyage in 70 days, when the necessary arrangements for a supply of fuel are completed.

The general election of officers of the State Governments has just taken place in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The old parties in these States have for some time seemed to be running into one another, blending their various hues, until it is difficult to discriminate between them. An effort, however, has been made to re-organize them. From the returns we have seen of the votes for Chief Magistrate, it is pretty certain that Oliver Wolcott is re-elected Governor of Connecticut, and Levi Lincoln Governor of Massachusetts. In opposition to the former, David Daggett was voted for; and in opposition to the latter, several persons were voted for, among whom James Lloyd and Levi Hubbard appear to have received the greatest proportion of votes. *Nat. Int.*

We have before us a letter from Washington, in which the six hours' farrago of Mr. Randolph, on Wednesday last, is described. It was compounded of coarse obloquy, paltry anecdotes, indelicate allusions, trite Latin and French quotations. The Secretary of the Treasury was called a "white washed Federalist;" the Secretary of the Navy sneered at as a "School master;" the memory of Dr. Rush assailed; Mr. Newton, of Virginia, of the House of Representatives, branded as a recreant, &c. The hope was expressed that the climate of Panama would give a good account of those who should be sent thither, "although a person coming from Philadelphia ought to be *yellow fever proof*." The orator, or actor, recited a dialogue between himself and his negro; read a letter from a person, whom he would not name, detailing the manner and circumstances of Mr. Adams's conversion to the republican party; and denounced Mr. Giles, with the harshest epithets, though he professed to rely on his statements concerning the President's conduct and motives. A correspondent who was not present during the two first hours of the speech, but listened to it for four hours until the conclusion, assures us that he could not have positively known, from all that he heard, what was the subject properly before the house. An elderly and very respectable gentleman exclaimed, on quitting the lobby—"Alas, what has become of the dignity of the Senate!" This exclamation may and will be repeated throughout the United States. *Nat. Gaz.*

The following account is given in the Richmond Whig, of the delivery of Mr. M'Duffie, the Achilles or Diomed of Opposition in the House of Representatives.

"His manner, whilst it violates all the rules of Tully and Quintilian, has not originality enough to atone for its outrageous faults—You feel in great pain for the man, all the time he is speaking—At one moment you think the bursting of a blood vessel must be the necessary consequence of such excessive straining and heaving—next, you find yourself catching your breath, as we do when we are perchance caught in the same room at a tavern, with that most horrible of all bores, a snorer—whom, all the tunes you can whistle, can never induce to awake or turn over. This sensation is caused by the unusual long pauses between the sentences.—When at last he utters, the tones are so loud and angry, that you ask yourself, why, in the name of Heaven, does the gentleman speak or rather bawl so loud? What is there in an amendment to the Constitution to make him angry? But whether speaking or pausing, it seems to be all the same with his right hand and arm. They are going up and down with ceaseless and vehement activity—now his fist is suspended over his head—then it lights with incredible violence on his desk. If your fears had not already been expended in solicitude for the blood vessels, they would be very much awakened for the knuckles—and in truth, these last are said to be frequently skinned in these unequal contests. Whilst the right arm is thus employed, the left has its full share of duty—this is to wield the handkerchief, for by this time, the sweat is gushing from every pore. This handkerchief has not a moment of quiet—during the whole speech it is travelling—first from the pocket to the face, then to the table, then back to the pocket and out again, before you can possibly suppose it wanted. I have understood that two are sometimes employed. The whole attitude of the speaker, look, tone and gesture, are any thing but persuasive—his object seems to be to drive, rather than convince or persuade—and while listening to him, I have almost thought that if I were a member of Congress, I would vote against him, just to show I would not be driven."

The National Gazette says it was rumoured in Philadelphia on Friday, that Col. Burr had proceeded to Washington, with the intention to call Mr. Randolph to account, for having termed him a *scoundrel* in one of his speeches in the Senate, which has been published in most of the newspapers.

There is a little white Obelisk at Hoboken, on the Hudson, that appears, as you are sailing on the river in the twilight of evening, like a spectre moving slowly through the bushes that surround it.—Has Mr. Randolph ever seen this sight? Whether he has or has not, let him beware—the schedule of Artemidorus was not more true, nor the soothsayer's "Beware the ides of March," more prophetic of Cæsar's fate, than is this white marble ominous of the fate of those who stand before the *hair trigger* of Aaron Burr. *Balt. Patriot.*

Census of New-York.—From the returns lately completed of the inhabitants residing in the state of New-York, it appears that the grand total population is 1,616,458. Number of males, 822,897. Females, 793,561. Persons subject to militia duty and between the age of 18 and 45 years, 180.645. Qualified to vote at elections for state and county officers, 296,132. Aliens, 40,480. Paupers, 5610. Persons of color not taxed, 38,770; taxed, 931; taxed and qualified to vote, 298. Married females under 45 years of age, 200,481. Unmarried females between 16 and 45 years, 135,391. Unmarried females under 16 years, 361,624.—Marriages the year preceding, 11,553. Births, males, 31,514; females, 29,869. Deaths, males, 12,525; females, 10,019.

Newspaper Anniversay.—It is one hundred and twenty-two years, *this day*, since the first number of the first newspaper printed in America, was issued from the press. The *Boston News Letter* was issued on the 25th April, 1704. Fifteen years after, the *American Weekly Messenger* was was first printed in Philadelphia, and in 1756, the *New York Gazette* was first published.

Could the proprietor of the Boston News Letter have beheld in prophetic vision the numberless Gazettes which are now printed and circulated in every part of the United States, his astonishment and pleasure would not have been less than that of the hero of the *Lusiad*, when *Thetis* gave him a prospect of his "nation's glories." *Raleigh Register.*

Longevity.—In the congregation of West Greenwich, Conn. under the pastoral care of the Rev. Isaac Lewis, there are at present twenty-nine persons, whose united ages amount to upwards of two thousand five hundred and thirty years.

M. Charles de Lasteyrie, son-in-law of General Lafayette, is about to publish a new Journal in Paris. It is called the "Journal of Ordinary and Practical Knowledge." The editor is promised the assistance of many men of talents.—The eyes of the French Government will be attentive to this Journal.

In the British House of Lords, in the time of the famous Lord Sandwich, that nobleman concluded a speech by asserting something that was of his own invention. The earl of Craven, who held a seat in the House for many years, without speaking, rose, to the astonishment of the peers. Loud murmurs of disapprobation, which had been excited by Lord Sandwich's assertion, were instantly hushed, to give audience to a peer about to speak, who had never opened his mouth before. Lord Craven, looking stedfastly at Lord Sandwich, exclaimed—"*that's a lie,*" and immediatly sat down. The House was convulsed with laughter. *Nat. Gaz.*

Blackberry Jam.—This conserve is the greatest, the most innocent, and certainly the least expensive treat that can be provided for children; and (with the exception of treacle) is the aliment of all others useful in regulating the bowels. The generality of jams and jellies are made with white sugar, and the proportions are weight for weight with fruit: hence the obvious objections to their frequent use among children are the constipating nature of the loaf sugar, and the enormous quantity that must be eaten of it before a sufficient bulk of the preserve can be obtained. The indispositions to which young persons are liable, probably proceed from the acid formed in the stomach from the indulgence in sweet things. The cheapness of this delicate jam is astonishing; at the expense of ninepence or tenpence, they might provide their little families with three pounds of wholesome luxury. To make it, add to every pound of the berries half a pound of the coarsest moist sugar, and boil it rather more than three quarters of an hour, keeping it stirred all the time.

DIED,

In the county of Buncombe, on Tuesday morning, the 25th of April, Mr. William Foster, in the 50th year of his age. A typhus fever, in a few days, closed the sufferings of this excellent man. In him were found the loving companion, the kind and vigilant parent, the discerning, firm and affectionate friend. He left a wife and five children to mourn their irreparable loss. "His weeping relatives and sympathising friends and neighbors, bore testimony, while performing the last sad office of friendship, to his worth and their sorrow for his loss."

[COMMUNICATED.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, April 26.—Cotton, 9¾ a 10¼; Bacon 7a 8; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 19 a 20; Corn, 85 a 90; Flour, super, 7: Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2¾ a3; Lime 0 00 a 3 00; Molasses, 00 a 45; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 55 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11½; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5; Wheat, 90 a 100; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, April 25.–Apple Brandy, in demand, 55 a 60—Peach, 55; Bacon, 00 a 9; Cotton, 10 a 11; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn, scarce, 00 a 100; Flour, superfine, 5 a 6; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 38 a 40.

Camden, April 29.—Cotton, 8 a 9½; corn, 117; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14–loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6½ a 7—upper country, 5½ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, April 24.—Cotton, 9½ a 11½; corn, 85 a 00; bacon, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 38 a 40; whiskey, 32 a 33; beeswax, 30 a 31; iron, 5 a 0; coffee, prime green, 17 a 18, inf. to good, 14 a 16; sugar, brown, 9½ a 10, muscovado, 8½ a 10½, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 47, Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 29 a 30.

Regimental Orders.

THE Officers belonging to the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of the North-Carolina militia, are commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Friday, the 19th inst. equipt as the law requires, for the purpose of drill. To parade on the College Green, at 12 o'clock.

By order of Jas. A. Means, Col. Com'dt.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Adj't.*

May 2, 1826. 2t83

To whom it may Concern.

THE Spanish Horse DON CHARLEY will remain at my stable, in Charlotte, during the three first days of our next Superior Court. It is also probable that he may stand him three days in every other week, to the end of the season; the certainty whereof may be known at Court. D. R. DUNLAP.

May 2, 1826. 2t83

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of April, a negro man named WILL, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a downcast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James M'Culloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received.

JAMES KENDRICK.

May 2, 1826. 4t85

To friends of the Plough going,

WAS taken out of my stable in Charlotte, N. C. on the night of 28th April last, a large bay HORSE, blind in one eye, which he has lately lost, natural trotter, works well, his brand not recollected. I suppose he was taken by some negro on a visit to Charlotte, and had some distance to travel on his return home;—otherwise, he must be stolen. Any information on the subject will be thankfully received, by

WM. SMITH.

May 6, 1826.

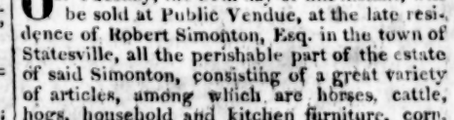
Notice.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the late Rev. Robert M. Davis, for his services in the ministry at Chalk Level meeting-house, for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, are informed that unless payment is made on or before the week of our next County Court, the subscription list will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

ZENAS ALEXANDER, Agent for
THOMAS HOOVER, Administrator.

May 5, 1826. 2t83

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Simonton, consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are horses, cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, corn, bacon, a still, several wagons, farming utensils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Several valuable plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which are wheat, oats and corn now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time. The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Ex'ors.*

May 2, 1826.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Simonton, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the deceased, are notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded against their admittance.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Ex'ors.*

May 2, 1826. 3t84

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

☞The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Taken Up,

AND committed to jail in Concord, N. C. on the 20th of April, 1826, a negro man who calls his name EDWARD, and says he belongs to a Mr. Johnson and Hatly, who were taking him to the South, and left them at the Catawba river. Said boy is about 30 years of age, dark complected, 5 feet 6 inches high, having a scar above his left eye, and on the left side of his nose. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, Jailor.

April 25, 1826. 3t83

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By Henry Ruffner, A. M. With an Appendix, by John M. Wilson, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

FROM THE MANNITION HERALD.

TO IRENE.

List love, list, o'er Adria's sea
  Soft plays a moonlight smile,
And with the water's revelry
  Joins many a laughing isle.
The gondolier has sunk to sleep
  Upon the weary oar,
And giant shadows ghost-like creep
O'er silent plain, and reach the deep,
  Beyond the bending shore.

They tell me that in oceans far
  Floats many a spicy land,
Where pennon never waved for war
  Nor trumpet gave command;
Where one eternal summer's light
  Shews ever blooming flowers,
And where the stars that gem the night
Are woman's eyes, which make a bright,
  Fond heaven of earthly bowers.

And say they true, when thus they tell
  Of climes so wondrous fair?
Oh then we'll breast the heaving swell
  And pass existence there.
We'll cull those flowers, we'll see those eyes
  With starry lustre blest;
And life beneath those sunny skies
Be one ne'er ending Paradise,
  One dream on beauty's breast.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

PERSIAN NOTIONS OF EUROPEAN WORKMANSHIP.

The Persians entertain very magnificent and mysterious ideas of the power imparted by Europeans to many of their mechanical inventions, as well as of their profound knowledge in preparing salutary or pernicious drugs; effects nothing less than magical are attributed to many of their inventions. Among other things it was believed that certain telescopes were constructed in Europe capable of viewing all that should pass within the walls of a fortified place, even from a great distance; others by which, if the proprietor desired it, he could, by looking at the outside of an harem, see all the women within its walls; others again were supposed to be possessed of remarkable powers for observing the heavenly bodies. Our fire-arms, too, were often believed to have peculiar properties, that conferred formidable powers upon their possessors. The same idea prevailed regarding our cutlery. Meerza Abdool Javat one day showing me at least fifty very good English knives, which he had collected in a drawer, complained that there was not one of them worth a farthing. I looked at them, saw that they were all of excellent makers, but had all been ill used; and on enquiring the reason, "Ah!" said he, "they are all bad, cheats, not one them can *cut iron* as they should do." "Cut iron!"—"What," demanded he, "and have you not among you knives that can cut iron!" "No, certainly," said I, "who could have told you so foolish a thing?"—"Look then," said he again, "what lies are told: hear the story that was retailed to us of you Feringhees. It was said that a certain man once came into the court before your king's *dewan khaneh*, and after saluting his majesty, he offered for sale a little penknife, which he said was of wonderful powers. The king asked the price of it, and was told by the owner that it was twenty thousand tomauns. 'How,' said the king, 'do you dare to impose on your sovereign in that way! let him be punished on the spot.' Upon that the man went up to a large cannon that was lying in the court-yard, and, making a cut at it with his knife, almost divided it in two, exclaiming, 'See there, O king! mark if I told untruths regarding the value of this knife; but now it never shall be yours.' With that he broke the blade, and threw the pieces away, nor would he ever make another; but," added the Meerza, "although knives of such uncommon powers are not to be had, I always believed that the good English penknives were calculated to cut steel or iron; and you quite astonish me when you inform me that this is not the case." *Frazer's Khorasan.*

Domestic life in Persia.—The ladies of Persia are very ignorant. It is not customary to teach them even to read, and still less to sew. The exceptions to this rule are extremely rare. I should be greatly puzzled to describe their occupation until they become mothers.—I know of none but the toilet, on which, though less complex than that of our ladies, they manage to spend as much time. The remainder of the day they commonly spend seated on beautiful carpets opposite to a window overlooking a fountain or piece of water. Here they smoke cailleau, drink coffee, and pay or receive visits until the cool of evening, of which they immediately avail themselves to walk in the gardens without the town, where they frequently stay till night. The most mistaken nations prevail in Europe as to the degree of liberty enjoyed by the women of Persia; in no country with which I am acquainted are they more perfectly mistresses of their actions.

I must add, that when they become mothers few fulfil the maternal duties more sedulously; they never suffer their children to be suckled, attended, or educated by strangers; they keep them under their own immediate care and superintendence until the age of eleven or twelve, when the boys leave the harem to be circumcised, and the girls to be married, given away, or sold.

There are few countries in which infants undergo such tortures as in Persia, in spite of which deformity is very rare. The moment an infant of either sex sees the light, it is plunged repeatedly into cold water; it is then enveloped in swathings, which are bound so tight as nearly to stifle it. It is then laid on a cradle, without any sort of mattress, the bottom of which is formed of leather, stretched like a drum, and perforated in order that no wet may accumulate. The unhappy babe is fastened down to this cradle with bandages of cotton about eight inches wide and from twenty-five to thirty feet long, which are wound over the child and under the cradle. They are in such a state of compression, that it is marvellous to me that one survives. Nevertheless, in this state the unfortunate little creature remains twelve hours at a time. When it cries it is rocked, and the mother kneels before the cradle, which she draws towards her to give the child the breast.—In this posture she remains till it falls asleep; but let what will happen, it is never freed from its bonds except morning and evening, and then only just long enough to change its linen.—*Voyage en Persepar M. Gaspard Drowville.*

The Margravine of Anspach's Reflections upon Marriage.—"Rome was surprised when the great Scipio repudiated his wife, and more particularly, as she appeared to possess those qualifications which could render her husband happy. In justification of his conduct the noble Roman assembled his friends, to whom he showed his foot.—'Behold,' said he, 'how well this sandal is made, how proper it is—but none of you know *where it pinches!*' Without disparagement to the Roman general, *there is rarely a shoe after marriage which fits well to the foot.* It is with marriage as with masonry, *it is only the brotherhood who know the secret.*"

The Margravine of Anspach's Advice to Mothers.—"As soon as it (the infant) is conscious of any thing around it, its tender parts make it susceptible of the slightest impressions. When a female is likely to become a mother, she ought to be doubly careful of her temper; and, in particular, to indulge no ideas that are not cheerful, and no sentiments that are not kind. Such is the connexion between the mind and the body, that the features of the face are moulded commonly into an expression of the internal disposition; and is it not natural to think that an infant, before it is born, may be affected by the temper of its mother?"

All is lost.—Brantome thus relates the death of Mademoiselle de Limeuil, maid of honour to Queen Catharine of Medicis. She had dishonoured her birth by her dissolute life. At the approach of death, she sent for a valet of her's named Julien, who played remarkably well on the violin. "Julien," said she, "take your violin, and play to me *The Defeat of the Swiss*, play it as well as you can, and don't leave off till you see me dead; and when you come to the words *All is lost*, repeat that part four or five times in the most plaintive manner you can." The valet did as she desired, and she herself assisted him with her voice; and when they came to that part *All is lost*, she repeated it twice, and turning to the other side of her bed, she said to her companions, *All is lost indeed now*, and so she died.

Mohammedan Purgatory—When a corpse is laid in the grave, they say he is received by an angel, who gives him notice of the coming of the two examiners; which are two black livid angels, of a terrible appearance, named Monker and Nakir. These order the dead person to sit upright, and examine him concerning his faith, as to the unity of God and the mission of Mohammed. If he answer rightly, they suffer the body to rest in peace, and it is refreshed by the air of Paradise; but, if not, they beat him on the temples with iron maces, till he roars out for anguish so loud, that he is heard by all from east to west, except men and genii. Then they press the earth on the corpse, which is gnawed and stung till the resurrection, by ninety-nine dragons, with seven heads each; or, as others say, their sins will become venomous beasts, the grievous ones stinging like dragons, the smaller like scorpions, and the others like serpents; circumstances which some understand in a figurative sense.

Sale's Koran.

Virtue in a Name—The great conqueror Mahomed Shah Khanaezmee, who was a Soonnie, persecuted the heretic sect of Shehs with great rigour, putting multitudes to death during his invasion of Khorasan, for that cause only. It is said that his cruelties and persecutions had already destroyed the greater part of the population of Subzawar, when the remainder came before him, and throwing themselves at his feet, begged for mercy, on the plea that many of them were in reality Soonnies. The King reproached them severely as liars, and insisted on various proofs in support of their assertions, which it was difficult or imposible for them to adduce At last he told them, that if there was to be found, in the whole city, a single person named Abubekr, (a notorious Soonnie name) he would spare the city and the remainder of its inhabitants for his sake. The people retreated in great despair, for they knew that such a name had not been given to any one of their children. They, however, set on foot an enquiry, and at last they found a wretched creature, cripple, blind, and stuttering, whom they required to go with them before the king. "How shall I go?" said the miserable creature, "I can neither see my way nor, should the king ask my name, can I speak it plain." "Oh, never mind, you shall be carried; and if you can only satisfy the king, you shall be taken care of for life." The poor creature was accordingly carried before the monarch, and the effect of the natural defects in his person was ludicrously enough described by the Persian Mollah, who related the tradition. "What!" said the king at last, "is this the only Abubekr you have to produce? This will never do." "Then," replied the deputies, "your majesty must even use your pleasure with your servants, for they have not a better Abubekr to lay at your majesty's feet." The king, it is said, laughed, and consented to spare the remnant that still existed of the unfortunate Subzawarees.

Fraser's Khorason.

OF THE AGES OF TREES.

There is a circumstance attending the growth of trees, which serves to denote their age with great accuracy. The body of a tree does not increase by a universal expansion of the internal parts, but by additional coats of new wood; and these are formed every year by the sap which runs between the bark and the wood. When a tree is cut down, this process of nature becomes apparent in the number of parallel circles, or concentric rings which spread from the centre to the circumference of the tree.—In many observations made by others and by myself, upon trees whose ages are known, the number of three circles was found to agree exactly with the age of the tree. By this method of computation, I have always found the pine to be the most aged tree of the forest, several of which were between three hundred and fifty and four hundred years of age. The largest trees of other species are generally between two and three hundred years. In the more advanced periods of vegetable life, this method of computation often fails; the decays of nature generally begin in the central which are the most aged parts; from these the mortification gradually extends to others; and thus the internal parts of tree die in the same order in which they were produced: the progress of death regularly and steadily following the same order and course, which had been observed in the progress of life. In this state of a tree, no computation can be made of its age; but it seems most probable that the time of its increase and decrease is nearly the same; and that the natural period of vegetable life is double to that which the tree has attained, when it first begins to decay at the heart.

Wm's Hist. of Vermont.

Intelligence of Birds.—That the inferior animals have intelligence, distinct from that instinct which is common to them and to man, is a notion now generally prevalent; an interesting illustration of this opinion was related at a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. The authority for the fact is such as to leave no room for question. A pair of goldfinches had built their nest on a small branch of an olive tree: after hatching their brood, the parents perceived that the weight of the family was too great for the strength of the branch which supported the nest—it had begun to yield; the provident parents, with an intelligence, which cannot be resolved into instinct, were seen to fasten, by means of a small string which they procured, the branch which supported their nest to a stronger and higher branch of the tree. Thus reedeming by an extraordinary effort of reason, the original error which they had committed, and guarding their parental hopes from the threatened ruin.

Liverpool Advertiser.

From the Boston Galaxy.

Mr. Buckingham.—The following anecdote, in substance, was related to me by a revolutionary officer. Whether it is founded on fact, or not, it is characteristic of Yankee resolution and skill in stratagem, "in those times which tried men's souls," and bodies too.

ANECDOTE.

A British war-like vessel, of considerable force, was cruising off the coast of Connecticut, for some days; which was a sight not at all agreeable to the Yankees on shore; one of whom undertook to put a stop to such insolence. For this purpose he collected a crew of hardy, resolute fellows, like himself, chartered a stout coasting vessel, loaded the deck, to all appearance, with barrels, boxes, &c. fit for the coasting trade, stowed his comrades below, well armed with cutlasses, pistols, and other implements fit for boarding, and with only hands enough on deck to work the vessel, set sail on this adventurous expedition. He was soon in sight of the man-of-war, which made sail for him. He pretended to crawl off, as well as he could; but did not greatly hurry himself. Ere long they were within hailing distance, when the following conversation ensued.

Captain Jotham. "Ahoi; what vessel's that?"

Capt. Bull. "A British man-of-war. What are you; where are you from, and where are you bound?"

J. "I'm an American *coarster* from *Stonningtown* harbor, bound all along shore."

B. "Where's Stonningtown harbor?"

J. "You're a pretty fellow for a man-of-war, and don't know where *Stonningtown* harbor is."

B. "None of your impudence, or I'll fire into you, and sink you. What are you loaded with?"

J. "*Sarse* upon deck and meat in the hole, and the deacon's *ile* besides; so fire away and be *darn'd*, and stave that, and see who'll pay for't.

B. "Come along side, you rebel rascal, or I'll blow you sky-high."

J. "Well, I must I *spose*, for your great black guns there look *darnation pokerish.*"

Upon this Jotham, taking advantage of the wind, immediately ran foul of and grappled the British vessel; his crew immediately rushed upon deck; proving, to the complete and infinite astonishment of the British, that the "meat in the hole" was all alive. They were wholly unprepared for resistance, so surrendered at discretion. "Now," says Jotham, "haul down *that are* rag there up aloft, and we'll hang up *another-guess* one in its place, with stars and stripes on't, and then show you *Stonningtown* harbor, *about the quickest.*" This was speedily accomplished, as much to the joy and exultation of the Yankees, as to the chagrin and mortification of their captives. *Old Times.*

Anecdote of Edmund Burke.—When Burke represented the city of Bristol in the British Parliament, a Mr. Cruger, *a merchant*, was his colleague. And at the conclusion of one of Burke's eloquent harangues on the hustings at Bristol, Cruger finding nothing to add to what the orator had caid, exclaimed with great earnestness in the language of the counting house, "I say *ditto* to Mr. Burke!—I say *ditto* to Mr. Burke!"

"Pray, Sir," said Lady Jekyll one day to Whiston, "why was Eve made of one of Adam's ribs?" "Because, Madam," replied Whiston, "the rib was the crookedest bone he had."

The Syrian Woman.—King Louis IX., during his unfortunate crusade, while remaining at Acre in Syria, sent an embassy to the Sultan of Damascus. Brother Yves, a Jacobin monk, was at the head of it, and related, on his return (according to Joinville's report) wonderful things respecting his journey, of which the following is one:

"In a desert, says he, I met an old woman of small stature. In one hand she held a pitcher of water, in the other a chafing dish of red-hot coals. Quick as lightning she hastened past me. I turned quickly round and called to her, 'Woman, what are you going to do with those coals and that water?' 'What am I going to do,' said she, 'with the coals? I intend to set fire to Paradise, and with the water to extinguish the flames of hell!' 'But why so bold a deed?' cried I. 'In order,' replied she, 'that man may no longer do good for the sake of reward alone, nor refrain from evil for the fear of punishment.'"

The Medical Art.—Dr. Prus of Paris has just published a new doctrine of medicine, in which he maintains that the study of the healthy man can never lead to the knowledge of the diseased man; that the state of health and the state of disease offer distinct phenomena; that the symptoms, seat, signs, and proper treatment of morbid affections are not disclosed by physiology, and, therefore, that physiology can never be the foundation of medicine. He subsequently examines the real utility of physiology; points out the inevitable evils which it has caused since its forced introduction into pathology, and places physiological doctrine by the side of those physical, mechanical, and chemical doctrines, the fatal influence of which is nearly universal. The art of healing, according to Dr. Prus, is founded solely on the examination and appreciation of the phenomena which attend a sick person; as he traces them up to the primitive causes, that is, to the changes which the vital properties undergo, which he states to be four, viz. sensibility, contractibility, expansibility, and vital affinity.

Rats in the Statue.—A Chinese Tale.

'What is most to be dreaded in a state?' demanded Hoan Kong of his Minister Koang Tschong. 'Prince,' replied he, 'according to my idea, nothing is more to be dreaded than that which is called 'Rats in the Statue.' Hoan Kong did not understand this metaphor, and Koang Tschong explained it to him in the following manner.

'You know, prince, that in many places, statues are erected in honour of the tutelar saint of the place; these wooden images are hollow within, and painted without. Now, by some chance or other, a rat had penetrated into such a statue, and nothing could be thought of or devised to drive it thence. To set fire to it, they did not dare, fearful that the wood would catch; neither did they dare to place the image in the water, lest the colours might thereby be effaced. Thus the rat remained protected, through the respect they had for the image.'

'And who are those rats in the statue?' asked Hoan Kong. 'They are,' said he, 'people who possess neither virtue nor merit, and yet share the favours of their prince; these are the 'Rats in the Statue.'

SANTEUIL.

A fair lady, to whom the poet SANTEUIL owed a sum of money, met him one day, and asked him why he did not visit her as formerly. "Is it," said she, "because you are in my debt?" "No, madam, it is not that which prevents me; but you are yourself the cause of your not being paid." "How so," said the lady; "It is, (continued the poet,) because, when I *see* you I *forget* every thing else."

A LOVER LIKENED TO A CLOCK, BY PETRARCH.

Dear Laura, I'm a clock—a clock you'll cry,
Yes, and for one sweet kiss, I'll tell you why.
My thoughts, and often busy fancy steals
O'er all thy glowing beauties, are the—*wheels*
This heart that loves—ah could I say how well
It loves its fair enchantress—is the—*bell*,
On which the God of Love, propitious pow'r,
Strikes with his dart each gay revolving *hour*;
And thy perfection, that inflames my soul,
Is the dear *main-spring* that directs the whole.

It is the lot of mankind to be happy and miserable by turns. Divine wisdom will have it so; and it is exceedingly for our advantage it should be so. By the meditation of this mixture we have the comfort of hope to support us in our distresses, and the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very height of our greatness and glory; so that by this vicissitude of good and evil we are kept steady in our philosophy and in our religion. The one puts us in mind of God's omnipotence and justice, the other of his goodness and mercy; the one tell us there is no trusting to our strength, the other preaches faith and resignation in the prospect of an over-ruling Providence who takes care of us.

Meditation and prayer are among the holiest and most sacred enjoyments in the life of a Christian; they constitute the food which nourishes his soul—from the link which unites him to the Creator. It is in such exercises that he cherishes his hopes, strengthens his faith, and enkindles his zeal. In the estimation of him who thus habitually communes with his God, the vicissitudes of time are lighter than a withered leaf borne on the winds of autumn. Sublunary grandeur is a vain and empty dream; its greatest enjoyments vanish in comparison with those to which he is rapidly hastening; its sweetest music is discord in comparison with that of celestial voices in which he is soon to mingle; its affections are but for a moment, and will speedily yield before that weight of glory which has been purchased for him; he is a sojourner in this vale of tears; and his sufferings do but make him more anxious to reach that better land where all tears are dried up, and every sorrow soothed to ranquility for ever.

Lord Byron's Lines, found in his Bible.

WITHIN this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way:
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.